

Christmas Gifts!

7 Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits, that were \$3.98, now \$2.98.
Wrappers, that were \$1 to \$1.50, now 50c.
Push Caps at 50c each.
5c. Games at 2c.
1c. Games at 5c.
5c. Games at 12c.
2c. Games at 12c.
1c. Kid Gloves at 5c. pair.
The Newest \$1.25 and \$1.50 Copyright Books at 50c.
Ladies' Black Cashmere Gloves at 15c. pair.
Children's 2c. Booties at 10c. pair.
Boys' 5c. Gloves at 2c. pair.
Men's 2c. Woolen Sox at 15c. pair.
Men's 2c. Handkerchiefs at 12c. each.
Men's 10c. Handkerchiefs at 5c. each.
Toys, Toys, Books, Books.

Remember, everything must be sold, as we close up in February. Now is the time that you want to buy, so come here.

MEYER SYCLE,
103 East Broad Street,
Next Corner First.



EASY SHOES ARE NECESSARY TO PERFECT HEALTH.

Tight Shoes stop the circulation of the blood and this makes trouble all along the line. The perfect shoe is that which is fitted perfectly—that is, not too loose or too tight. That and the quality are the first things we consider. Next come the price. We are not the only shoe-makers in the world, but every man and boy in Richmond would do well to visit us. We will save money and gain an immense amount of satisfaction.

Phone, 122. Will send, get shoes, repair, and return. Shoes Haisled, 75c, sewed.

W. E. DREW & CO.,
Main and Eighth Streets.
(de 14-Sun, W&F)

Babies Thrive On It.

Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk.

LITTLE BOOK "INFANT HEALTH" SENT FREE.
Should be in Every House.

N.Y. CONDENSED MILK CO. NEW YORK.



CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue, Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Knack Acquitted of Lese Majeste.
BERLIN, December 20.—The Provisional court has acquitted Frank Knack, of New York, of the charge of Lese Majeste in referring to Emperor William as a sheep-head, because, as it appears, Mr. Knack was intoxicated when he committed the offense.

A member of the United States embassy was present during the court proceedings.

SHAFTER TESTIFIES.

HIS STORY OF THE OPERATIONS AROUND SANTIAGO.

HE HAS NO COMPLAINT TO MAKE.

Would Be Loth to Intrude Them at This Time, If He Had—Tampa—The Santiago Landing—Those Ambulances.

WASHINGTON, December 20.—General Shafter appeared rather unexpectedly before the War Investigating Commission this afternoon, and told his story of the Santiago expedition. He was supported by his aide, Colonel Milley, who was with him in Cuba, and flanked by a large portmanteau of papers, to which his aide occasionally applied for reference.

General Shafter's story of the operations around Santiago was tersely told, but was at times quite vivid in its recital, and interesting in detail. Briefly summed up, his estimate of the Santiago expedition was that it had been a military success, and cheap at the cost of the 300 men lost in the fight. He considered the expedition to have been as well fitted out as the time allowed would permit, and said that in looking back he had no criticism of his plans to make, and would not change them if the events had to be gone through again. He said he had no complaints of any sort to make, and would be loth to intrude them at this time, if he had.

General Beaver asked: "Do you know by whose request you were assigned to command at Tampa?"

"I was informed it was General Miles,"

CHANGE OF PLANS.

General Shafter said his first orders were to organize a strong reconnaissance force of about 5,000 to 6,000 men, to go to Santa Clara province, and get into communication with Gomez, but not to bring on a general engagement. This plan was checked by the appearance of Cervera's fleet in southern waters.

General Shafter was then instructed to prepare to besiege the port of Mariel, and make a strong entrenched camp on high ground, where the bulk of the American army was to be quartered, preparatory to the general campaign. This plan was again checked by the report of Cervera's fleet bottled up in Santiago, and General Shafter was ordered to prepare an expedition to besiege Santiago.

The expedition that left Tampa, he said, was supplied with sixty days' rations, and he was told to "load six months' supplies, if he could," but time did not permit.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

As to medical supplies, General Shafter said: "You know medical supplies are one thing that a commanding general or a line officer never knows anything about. The surgeon is supposed to know what he wants. My medical officer said he thought he had enough medical supplies for the temporary service to which he thought they were destined. Events proved, however, that the surgeon was mistaken. The loading of the transports was under the supervision of a board of officers, consisting of General Lawton, Colonel Humphries, and some others, and all necessary measures were taken for the care of the men, furnishing them with hot coffee, etc."

General Shafter said: "As a matter of fact, I took some chances, which did not result disastrously, in loading as many men as I did on the transports. They were crowded, but, as you know, at that time it was a personal insult to leave any one, and I took all the men I could. We had good weather, and no one suffered."

As to supplies, General Shafter said there was "nothing essential left behind."

THE AMBULANCES.

"How about the ambulances?" asked General Beaver.

"As to those ambulances," said General Shafter, "I take the whole responsibility on myself. I ordered and supervised the loading of them. After events proved that it would have been better to take ten or fifteen additional ambulances, and leave that many wagons behind, but wagons can be used for two purposes, and ambulances can be used for but one. I took the wagons, and the wounded had to be transported in them the first day. I will say that on a rocky, muddy road, such as we had there, there is little difference between an ambulance and an escort wagon. The men were put on straw in the bottom of the wagons, and we did the best we could with them. Ambulances would have been better, but then, hindsight is always better than foresight."

LANDING FACILITIES.

Concerning the landing facilities with the expedition, General Shafter said that they had two large barges, one of which was lost en route and small tug, the "Captain Sam," whose captain deserted during the night. The boat capacity of the transport fleet was sufficient for the landing, as events proved. General Shafter said the navy lent all reasonable assistance with its boats, and expressed surprise when a communication from Secretary Long to the President was read, protesting against the navy's being called upon to assist in landing the troops.

During the landing, the troops were brought out by General Shafter, who said he had arranged with the Cuban general, Castillo, to have 1,000 men back of Baiquiri, to catch the Spaniards when shelled out by the navy. Castillo was three hours late, however, and all the Spaniards got away.

SURGEONS DID GOOD WORK.

"There has been considerable criticism of the medical officers," said General Beaver. "Were any such complaints brought to you?"

"A majority of the regimental surgeons left their medical chests on their vessels. When I found this out I put Dr. Good-fellow aboard the Manteo, and had him collect these chests. As soon as they were landed they were put on wagons and distributed at once to the men." As to medical supplies being left aboard the transports and sent back to Tampa, General Shafter said he had heard of no such case, and in view of the shortage of medicine ashore, he doubted if this had been allowed to happen.

General Shafter said the wounded were as well cared for as circumstances would permit. The doctors worked like Trojans.

MILES WON'T VOLUNTEER TESTIMONY.

The members of the commission this afternoon stated that General Miles to-day communicated to the commission his unwillingness to volunteer testimony. A message was accordingly sent to the Adjutant-General, directing him to request the appearance of General Miles before the board.

ORGANIZATION OF NEGROES.

The Object to Prevent Occurrences Like the Wilmington Revolution.

CLEVELAND, O., December 20.—As a result of the meeting of colored citizens, held in this city recently, to protest against the treatment that was accorded colored people during the race troubles at Wilmington, N. C., a movement to form a national organization of colored citizens has commenced. Those chiefly interested are Frank Lee, William Bundy, and the pastor of the colored church.

The name selected is the Brotherhood of African Americans. The object is to bring about united political action to prevent such occurrences as that at Wilmington. The Cleveland promoters of the organization are in communication with prominent colored men in the Northern States,

TERRIBLE FIRE IN NEW YORK.

Two Ladies and a Servant Lose Their Lives—Household Panics Stricken.

NEW YORK, December 20.—A fierce fire started in the handsome house, No. 290 West Seventy-third street, occupied by Charles H. Raymond, general agent of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, at an early hour this morning, which resulted in the death of three persons and the serious injury of several others. The dead are:

MRS. CHARLES H. RAYMOND, 55 years old; death resulted from compound fracture of the leg and internal injuries.

MRS. VICTORIA UNDERWOOD, of Zanesville, O., a sister of Mrs. Raymond's, who jumped from a third-story window.

HARRIET FEE, a domestic; burned to death.

THREE SERIOUSLY INJURED.

The injured: Charles H. Raymond, 60 years old, shock; overcome by smoke. William Doerr, 30 years old, conductor; injured about the body; scalp wound. William Ferguson, 26 years old, butler; face lacerated; overcome by smoke.

The fire started in the basement, and in a few minutes the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames. There was a panic, and Mrs. Victoria Underwood, Mrs. Raymond's younger sister, who had come here from Ohio to spend the Christmas holidays, jumped from the third story, and was almost instantly killed. William Doerr, a conductor, who had run to assist in the rescue, and who was ascending a ladder to try to save Mrs. Underwood, was struck by her body as she fell, and knocked to the pavement below. He struck an iron railing that surrounded the house, and was seriously injured.

MRS. RAYMOND'S DEATH.

Mrs. Raymond, who occupied a room on the second floor, was assisted to the window by her husband, and stood on the sill, panic-stricken, and calling for help. Two firemen went rapidly up scaling ladders, while people on the street shouted to the Raymonds not to jump. They were so confused and frightened, as well as half-suffocated, that they seemed not to know what they were doing. As the firemen neared the window Mrs. Raymond stumbled and fell. Her night-dress caught on a rung of the ladder, and her body whirled around as it fell to the flagged area. She was picked up unconscious, and taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where she died to-night.

SERVANTS' SELF-SACRIFICE.

Harriet Fee, a domestic, who had run up-stairs at the first alarm, to arouse the persons sleeping in the house, was unable to get to the street, and was burned to death.

Mr. Raymond himself was rescued and was taken to Roosevelt Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering a great deal from having inhaled flames and smoke.

It is claimed by the authorities that the casualties resulted by reason of the panic. The house was supplied with fire-escapes, and the firemen were early at the scene.

EVACUATION OF HABANA.

It Will Be Completed by New Year's Day—Main-land Order.

HABANA, December 20.—Captain-General Castellanos informed Brigadier-General Claus to-day that the evacuation of Habana would be completed on or before January 1st next. There are 16,000 Spanish troops still in Habana and its environs, but the last few thousand will embark simultaneously. This information was particularly agreeable to the Americans, because all Spanish troops who remain here after January 1st will have to be protected.

The Eighth and Tenth Regular Infantry regiments were ordered here by the United States evacuation commissioners from Quemados for duty to-morrow, but from Quemados was changed this evening, at the request of Captain-General Castellanos, who fears that a conflict of authority might occur should the Americans occupy any portion of the city proper prior to the final evacuation.

Major General Harmon, of the First Cavalry, is charged with keeping order in Cerro, Atares, and Jesus del Monte, suburbs of Habana. Two companies of the Second Illinois Regiment and two of the First North Carolina are doing guard duty.

THREAT AGAINST A STATUE.

The Cuban Irreconcilables talk of overturning the Queen Regent's statue in Central Park, on January 1st. General Greene says the statue will be taken down, carefully boxed, and offered to Spain, no indignity being allowed.

Although American flags and guns are north, the other United States evacuation commissioners will remain until after the new year, pending the evacuation of other parts of the island.

To-day Commodore John Philip made an official call upon Captain-General Castellanos.

AMERICAN LADY WOUNDED.

Last night, while an American lady was walking with her husband in Central Park, she was hit by a spent rifle bullet, receiving a flesh wound in the side. No report was heard at the time.

OUTRAGE BY SPANIARD.

Samuel L. Israel, of New York, a few days ago opened a little store on Duane street for selling American flags and jewelry. His wife last night appealed in tears to General Greene, saying that Israel had been arrested, and that she could not find him.

General Greene sent Captain Mott to Captain-General Castellanos, asking that Israel be produced and sent to General Greene. In an hour an aide-de-camp of the Captain-General's brought the man to the Hotel Inglaterra. He had been in the Fort.

Israel says that at 5 o'clock yesterday evening a Spanish officer entered his store, tore down the flags, and broke the show-case with his sword. Later he sent three men, who arrested Israel. He was well treated while a prisoner.

SPANISH TROOPS DEPART.

The Spanish transport Notre Dame, with General Estrache and 500 officers and men, and Les Andes, with 1,300 officers and men, sailed for Cadiz to-day. The Spanish troops will to-day begin the evacuation of the northwest part of Habana city.

On December 22d the Spaniards will evacuate the Santa Clara area, Elma, Barahona, and all the other forts outside of the town.

These will be occupied by American troops, but no flags will be hoisted until January 1st. The Spanish sick will remain in the Fort Principe for the present, and after January 1st, if necessary.

KILLED BY A GUARD.

West Virginia Volunteer the Victim. Another West Virginian Wounded.

GREENVILLE, S. C., December 20.—Private Murridge, Second West Virginia Regiment, was shot and instantly killed by Private John Mattice, of the 23d New York Regiment, who also shot and wounded Private Hart, of the Second West Virginia. Murridge and Hart were at pistol practice in the woods near a regimental camp. Mattice, who was a guard duty, started to shoot at a man at him. Mattice fired at him, the ball passing through Murridge's body and striking Hart in the side. Hart denied the charge, and General Kline has ordered Mattice to be turned over to the civil authorities for trial.

EVIDENCE IS ALL IN.

(CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.)

with that in the arm, would naturally indicate that the deceased had his arm in front of his face. Dr. McGuire's testimony was very greatly in contrast with that of Dr. White, and was very strong for the prosecution, though he admitted, under cross-examination, that if the deceased had turned his body at the time of the shooting the shots might have come from a point at right angles to the body.

It was 2:15 o'clock when Dr. McGuire concluded his testimony, and court took a recess until 4 o'clock. George Armstrong was then brought into the courtroom. He explained his absence in the country. He was thirty miles in the country, with his wife and 12-months-old baby, and the weather was too inclement to venture out with them. The Court did not think this excuse sufficient, and fined Armstrong \$5.

Afternoon Session.

When court reconvened at 4 o'clock Lizzie Guerrant, mother of that little girl, Ollie May, who testified that Carter sent her to look for a top buggy, was placed on the stand. She started to testify that she sent her daughter to the store, but the question was objected to. The question was that she had sent the girl for Irish potatoes, and the potatoes were brought back. The child left home after breakfast, but the exact hour of her departure or her return could not be definitely stated. They came to the edge," asked Mr. Smith, "that Ollie went after the potatoes?"

"Yes, sir, I do," said witness with much stammering. "I raised my children, I do, so to when I say so, and to come when I say come, and if they don't do it, I lash 'em."

Annie Guerrant followed her mother to the stand, and testified that Ollie left home after breakfast to go to Carter's store for potatoes, and that she returned in plenty of time for witness to peel the potatoes and have them for dinner at 12 o'clock.

Maggie Goode, a chambermaid at Bloomfield, testified that the two Wyatt brothers, who had testified that Ollie May Guerrant was not at Carter's store, the morning of the homicide, did not go to the store. They came to her home, as they had stayed there all day, and they did not come by the quarry, as they had testified. They came down the Hermitage road.

R. C. Broadbush, of Manchester, testified to Moore's good character, and said he and Moore were personal friends.

J. P. Robinson, of Manchester, testified that Moore's reputation was as good as anybody's he ever knew. Being asked if he had been asked to come to court by Mr. C. T. Boykin, he testified that he had not.

"I don't know that I'm bound to answer that,"

"Then you decline to do so," suggested Mr. Wendenberg.

"No, I don't decline. If the Court orders me to do so I will, but I don't think I will be so ordered."

This ended the matter, and Mr. C. L. McCoull was called. He said Moore bore a good reputation, so far as he knew.

Called at this juncture, began rebutting the testimony that Carter always carried a pistol.

DIDN'T CARRY A PISTOL.

L. B. Quarles, who lives about a mile from Carter's store, testified that he had frequently visited and passed Carter's store, had seen Carter, both in his shirt-sleeves and otherwise, and had never seen him with a pistol.

J. A. Blanton, who lives half a mile from Carter's, testified to pretty much the same thing, and William Winston, being recalled, testified that he had never seen Carter with a pistol.

H. D. Perkins, a newspaper man, was next called to the stand, and after testifying that he was present at the formal trial of this case, he testified that Carter left a message for her when he visited her house, whereas, in her testimony given this term, she said that Carter spoke to her through the window. Counsel for the defense objected, and their objection was sustained.

L. M. Nunnally followed Mr. Perkins on the stand, and testified that Moore's reputation was good.

C. T. Boykin, of Land, was then called, and an effort was made to impeach Mrs. Carter's testimony. The defense objected to the line of questioning, and the jury was sent out, and while the point was argued pro and con, the Court ruled the question out, and the jury was returned, witnesses giving way on the stand to Sheriff Simon Solomon, who denied that "Zelone" Samuel had ever talked to him about the buggy Moore was killed; Constable R. C. Garnett in what he killed.

He denied having been told any such thing by Mr. Samuel, and Mr. Wyatt Goode, who had brought the Moore buggy to the court-house, denied that the bug had ever been un hitched while in the court-yard. Mr. Samuel claiming that the buggy he saw was unhitched.

THE FINAL WITNESSES.

Deputy-Sheriff Fussell was called to testify that Carter had told him while in jail that he fired three shots at Moore. Mr. Smith objected, and the jury was sent out, while the point was argued. Mr. Smith asked time to send for some authorities, and the Court took a recess for thirty minutes, after which Mr. Smith returned, and the evidence was read from Rice on criminal evidence, and in behalf of his contention. Mr. Montague replied to Mr. Smith, and the Court, after reading the authorities over, ruled the objection. The jury was then brought in, and Mr. Fussell gave in his testimony, answering the question in the affirmative. He testified that Carter's statement was to the effect that when he fired the first shot the horse was standing still, and when the other two were fired the animal was running.

When Mr. Fussell concluded the Commonwealth rested its case, and the defense made a motion to have the jury go out to the scene of the murder.

The Court adjourned at 6:30 o'clock, until 9:30 o'clock this morning, at which time the Court and jury will go to Carter's store in vehicles.

THE DREYFUS "DOSSIER."

It is Given to Court Under Pledge of Secrecy—Another Dreyfus Debate.

PARIS, December 20.—The Courier du Soir says this evening:

"The Dreyfus secret dossier was handed to the Court of Cassation this evening, under the pledge that it should not be communicated to counsel for the defense, or to any one outside of the court."

The Chamber of Deputies indulged in another Dreyfus debate to-day. Joseph Poincaré, Socialist deputy for Alsace, moved a resolution concerning the franchise of soldiers, and demanded urgency for it. He then proceeded to expound his views, which provoked a great uproar.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, replied: "I should have thought that the Dreyfus affair had already done the country enough harm. M. Poincaré's new proposal would be most pernicious. The country wants and has a devoted army to defend its independence, and we do not wish to give its officers the means of deserting to the enemy. We must rally around the army."

The motion was then defeated by a vote of 47 against 28.

In the Senate a stormy discussion took place over a bill increasing the penalties for espionage and treason. There were frequent references to Dreyfus. Eventually the bill, which prescribes death for state officials who are guilty of treason in time of peace, was adopted.

Richmonders in New York.

NEW YORK, December 20.—(Special.)—H. L. Smith, Fifth Avenue; G. M. Booker, Broadway Central.

Hawkins Knocks Out McPartland.

NEW YORK, December 20.—Dal Hawkins, the lightweight pugilist from the Pacific Slope, made short work of Kid McPartland, of this city, whom he met in the arena of the Lenox Athletic Club to-night. The bout was decided in the third round, the New Yorker being knocked out with a left swing on the jaw.

J. M. FOURQUREAN & CO.,

113 EAST BROAD STREET.

A Cut on Coats--

The figures have been lowered on every coat in our stock. Last year our record was two garments carried over. Now we're going to break that record, and we've made our reductions accordingly. There are all kinds of materials and all the popular new cuts and colors, and our guarantee still holds as to workmanship and fit. If alterations are necessary they will be made without charge. Reductions such as this are unusual at this season, and will give to Christmas shoppers the rare opportunity to secure these goods—the most acceptable of presents—at prices such as usually prevail at the uttermost end of the season. The assortment is good and there's a week to do the choosing. A few numbers to show the drift of prices:

BLACK COAT, Cheviot, cutaway, changeable taffeta linings, from \$12.50 each to.....	\$10.00
BLACK COAT, Melton, military braiding, fly front, silk linings, from \$17.50 each to.....	\$12.50
BLUE BROADCLOTH COAT, double-breasted, satin linings, from \$15 each to.....	\$12.00
TAN WHIPCORD COAT, double-breasted, lapped seams, heavy silk linings, from \$9 each to.....	\$15.00
CAPE—The fashionable of all the good things in men's sublimated materials, cloth, chevrons, plush, and velvet, plain and with elaborate trimmings: prices, \$60.00 each to.....	\$60.00
DARK-BLUE COAT, double-breasted, cutaway, from \$5 each to.....	\$3.75
BROWN CLOTH COAT, double-breasted, cutaway, from \$6 each to.....	\$4.50
TAN MELTON COAT, double-breasted, colored satin linings, from \$10 each to.....	\$8.00
BLUE MELTON COATS, double-breasted, colored satin linings, from \$10 each to.....	\$8.00
TAILORED SUITS, real man-tailoring, the newest colorings and popular styles; an excellent line; all sizes, with a range of values from.....	\$35.00

New Showings in Christmas Novelty Effects in
UMBRELLAS, NECKWEAR, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, EMPIRE FANS, AND LEATHER GOODS
New Arrival of the Very Latest Productions in Their Respective Lines.

UMBRELLAS, handsome sterling inlaid handles, new and fantastic designs: prices, \$5 each to.....	\$12.00
Cheaper grades, up to good.....	\$5.00
Good ones from \$1 each to.....	\$2.50
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, any size or with border, from 5c. to 75c., of hem, with values from 5c. to 75c., and 1c. to \$12 for women. Our line of Real Lace and Hand-Embroidered goods contains many choice things for presents.	\$3.50
EMPIRE FANS, dainty bits of silk or gauze, with hand-painted pictures or Duchesse applique, of ivory sticks, hand-carved and gilt, prices 75c. each to.....	\$8.00
Good ones at \$1.50, \$2, \$3.00, \$2.50 each, and.....	\$3.00
GLOVES, for Ladies, Gentlemen, or children, in kid or worsted. We sell the best makes and have the newest shades; prices from 25c. per pair to.....	\$3.50

J. M. Fourqurean & Co.

J. T. ALLEN & CO.,
Jewelry and Silverware, Fourteenth and Main Sts.

A BIG REDUCTION ON SILVER NOVELTIES.
Commencing Tuesday we are going to sell out all Silver Novelties at a Big Reduction—Engraving Free.

We want the space for an extra stock of Watches, Diamonds, and Jewelry, which will be sent to us on consignment by one of the largest wholesale houses in New York city. There being no expense, we are going to sell at very low prices. All goods not sold will be returned Xmas morning.

It Will Be One of the Richest Stocks Ever Exhibited in Richmond.

We can save you money. Every article sold bears our guarantee. It will arrive and be on sale THURSDAY, December 22d. We have employed extra salesmen, so you are sure to be waited on.

Look Out for Our Window Display of Watches!

(de 20-21)

CASE AGAINST MRS. BOTKIN.

Dunning Declines to Mention New Names—Handwriting Identification.

SAN FRANCISCO, December 20.—When John P. Dunning was called to the witness-stand in the Botkin murder trial to-day he obdurately refused to answer the question put to him yesterday by Attorney Knight, for the defense, who wished to know the names of women with whom Dunning had associated, other than Mrs. Botkin, in connection with whom he has admitted.

Dunning spent the night in prison, and when asked to give information said that when it was shown that any woman other than the accused could be in any way connected with the taking of Mrs. Botkin and her sister, he would give the names of other women.

Mrs. Louise Seelye, a mutual friend of Mrs. Botkin's and Dunning's, told of her acquaintance with them. She denied ever having seen Mrs. Dunning, and said she had written anonymously to Mrs. Dunning.

Mr. Pennington, father of the deceased, testified that he had read and read three anonymous letters sent to his daughter.

Daniel T. Ames, the writing expert of New York, testified that he had examined all the writing in the case, and was convinced that the anonymous letters, the note addressed on the candy box, and the note to Mrs. Dunning's little girl were all written by the same person, and that Mrs. Botkin was the writer.

Personals and Briefs.

Miss Bessie Condit, of Bedford county, is visiting Mrs. C. B. Norvell, 23 north Second street.

Mr. Charles P. Rudy continues